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C6LZLEHH Hearing UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 IN RE: LEHMAN BROTHERS 3 MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES LITIGATION, 4 09 MD 2017 (LAK) 5 08 CV 6762 (LAK) 6 June 21, 2012 7 11:40 a.m. 8 Before: 9 HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN, 10 District Judge 11 APPEARANCES 12 COHEN MILSTEIN SELLERS & TOLL P.L.L.C. Attorneys for Plaintiffs 13 BY: STEVEN J. TOLL RICHARD A. SPEIRS 14 CHRISTOPHER LOMETTI 15 WOLLMUTH MAHER & DEUTSCH LLP Attorneys for Defendants 16 BY: MICHAEL C. LEDLEY 17 WOLF POPPER LLP Attorneys for Mississippi Intervenor BY: JAMES A. HARROD 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. Please be seated. 1 2 (Case called) 3 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel for the lead plaintiffs, 4 are you ready? 5 MR. TOLL: Yes, Mr. Toll. 6 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Toll, I'll hear you. 7 MR. TOLL: Good morning, your Honor. Would you like me to go to the podium? 8 9 THE COURT: I'm more likely to hear you. 10 MR. TOLL: Thank you. 11 THE COURT: Your choice. 12 MR. TOLL: No, no. Either is fine. I think I'd like 13 you to hear me. 14 Your Honor, I'll address the approval of the settlement first. Obviously, you're familiar with the prior 15 16 case and your ruling in the debt equity case, and of course the 17 stands for approval.

After your Honor's order here in March and the notice order pursuant to the declaration of the affidavits submitted from the administrator, notice was mailed out to over 5,000 class members in April, summary notice was published in the Investors Business Daily, all of that is laid out in Mr. Miller's declaration.

We're pleased to say, and this happens occasionally, it's always a pleasant thing to happen when you have no

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objections to a settlement at all, or the fees for that matter as well, fee request.

There were five exclusions originally. Then, as your Honor knows from our supplemental submission, there was a sixth which came in a day late. We have no objections to that being considered. It appears it was sent out on time by overnight So there are now six exclusions to the class. mail.

Your Honor, I don't want to go through it at length. In our memo in support, it's addressed.

THE COURT: There isn't any need, really.

MR. TOLL: Okay.

THE COURT: There is a need, I think, on fees. better or for worse, I'm more parsimonious than the average bear in these cases, and you know that, and at least I assume you know that. And I kind of come into this with a lower figure in mind, north of the lodestar, but not nearly as far north as you would like to go. And I guess some of the things that are going through my mind about it are these. recovery by individual class members is pretty much trivial, right?

> MR. TOLL: It's very small, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So, basically, what we have is litigation that fundamentally benefits only the lawyers.

> It's very small. MR. TOLL:

THE COURT: And I'm all for lawyers benefiting.

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know, I was one for a long time, and I like to benefit from it. But that's a fact.

Now, I don't think lawyers shouldn't benefit in these cases by any means. You know, I've thought long and hard about it. And I think there is a lot to be said for what the private plaintiffs' bar does. For one thing, it's not subject to the control of the Congressional appropriation process or political wind blowing in Washington. It provides some deterrent, I suppose, but I don't know how much. But I think there is a balance to be struck. And I think a case like this also is a pretty easy case. It's low hanging fruit.

And so I kind of come to the view that, yes, you did a nice job. The D&O payment on the 2007, 2008 tower, that was basically there for the asking. It was going to go to some plaintiff's lawyer, you know, so you were fortunate enough to get it.

Some extra points for getting into the next year. grant that. And remind me that the third piece came from? MR. TOLL: The estate.

THE COURT: Which is a plus. I grant you the plus on that. You did what needed to be done in the Bankruptcy Court and you deserve credit for that.

Also a little bit on the other side. I kind of thought that, as angry as everybody was, quite possibly justifiably so at the ratings agencies, a lot of time, effort

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and money got spent on the rating agencies that was really not well spent in my view. So even to give a lodestar is really to give possibly more than would be appropriate if you viewed this in terms of what would a private client think is a reasonable fee -- which is offset somewhat by the fact that nobody objects -- but that on a -- I'm just -- this is stream of consciousness almost, but that the value of the failure of objections on the fees is these people are getting next to nothing anyway, so what difference does it make if they object to the fees.

You now have the benefit of my ramblings on this, and I'm happy to hear you, and maybe you'll move me one way or the other.

> Thank you, your Honor. MR. TOLL:

I'm happy to respond because, you know, I do think it's a very reasonable request, and I'll explain and respond to the thoughts you made.

Number one, and maybe the least important in some sense is the lack of objections. While you may say it's not that important, these -- you know, for the most part, they're sophisticated class members. They know institutional money managers, pension funds, and they have been fairly active in opposing fees around the country in class actions. So the fact that none of them felt 20 percent was unreasonable in a case like this, knowing they're not getting big money back, is some

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testament I think in our favor -- again, not overwhelming, but a point to be made.

THE COURT: What's the amount of the biggest recovery by a class member that you anticipate here, in dollars?

MR. TOLL: Your Honor, it's actually -- here's the reality, okay. The reality is it's going to be small no matter Why? You know, and, as well as in the stock case in a way, there were billions of dollars of losses. And at most here there was a, you know, a couple hundred million dollars of insurance money. Unlike the stock equity case, the debt equity case, we don't have underwriters and other, you know, monies to So our sole source was the policies or the individuals, these mid-level people that really didn't have anything.

So from the outset, once that happened it was clear there's going to be a small recovery for people.

Now, the only thing I will say, and I don't know this yet, is that the claims rate thus far would indicate the claims are not going to be anywhere near what potential losses are. And so instead of getting, you know, really whatever pennies or some really low percentage, it may be somewhat higher than that; you know, not on a high level obviously, but, you know, instead of, you know, at 1 percent, maybe it's going to be five or 10 percent or something. It's not clear yet. But the damage, at least the claims thus far have come in, they're only about \$150 million dollars. You know, there's another month

and a half or so, so.

THE COURT: Do you have any feel for whether the biggest check that gets written here to one entity is of the order of \$100, \$1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 or a million?

MR. TOLL: I don't, your Honor, but I would think it could be tens of thousands, could be 100,000 or more. If, again, someone comes in with a \$10 million loss — and the claims just aren't that large, you know, they get 10 percent and, you know, they — I don't know. You could get some substantial checks. It really depends on the claims. So that is — I don't think we'll be seeing, you know, pennies.

Because I think most of these people will have large losses who filed, because again this class, our understanding, is composed mostly of institutions and not individuals.

So, again, I think the fact that none of these institutional investors has objected is a big positive, but it's not the most important point.

Another point, your Honor, is again looking just at some other cases. You know, the Wells Fargo case, it's the closest in terms of number and so on. I'm only focusing now for the mortgage-backed cases, case out in California and the Judge there, Judge Lowe, I believe, gave 19.75 percent, and it was a multiple of 2.8. And, you know, we thought about our proposal what we came in at, and again our, the lead plaintiff had approved 20 percent, and we decided just to come in lower

1 thinking 19 and a quarter, something off the 20, whatever.

THE COURT: There's something of the character of buying a rug to this.

MR. TOLL: Yeah, I suppose so.

But, in any event, looking at the Wells Fargo, and then looking at the Merrill Lynch case here, your Honor -- now again their percentage was slightly lower, 17 percent, and that's out of this district. But, you know, it was a \$300 million settlement in the mortgage-backed case there. And, again, at the end of the day the multiplier was 2.3. So we've got two mortgage case, backed cases where lawyers are getting 2.3 and 2.8 -- unfortunately, we're not lead counsel in any of those. But, you know, we thought coming in here at 2.01 was a reasonable number.

You know, you make a valid point about the rating agencies. I mean, obviously, that work is in our lodestar and it didn't produce any money. And in some ways you could say, okay, that means our multiplier, essentially, is more than 2.01. But, again, I don't -- you know, this was not a major part of the effort. And so maybe our effective multiplier under our 19 and a quarter percent is 2.5, but again, it's still right in the range of what the two other judges did in these mortgage-backed cases.

THE COURT: The lodestar was about three eight, right?

MR. TOLL: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Your loadstar was about three million eight?

MR. TOLL: Yes, your Honor, 3.82.

THE COURT: I would imagine you didn't do the rating agency part of this for less than somewhere between half million and a million, right?

MR. TOLL: I'm purely guessing now, but I would guess a half million, your Honor, but that's a guess. But, you know, I don't think -- I mean, at the end of the day it was a brief before your Honor, brief in the Second Circuit, obviously the work on drafting and researching issues, but I'm guessing 500, but I don't know.

The other thing you said about -- and, obviously, I think two big pluses for us is getting money from the estate, which is quite rare, and getting money from two insurance policies, which Judge Lowe, Justice Lowe from California who is kind of very knowledgable in the insurance world, which we are not, you know, called it unprecedented in his opinion, to do that. So, again, I think that is a big plus.

I think getting 40 million is a big plus. While you said, your Honor, it was low hanging fruit, an easy case, I suppose it could be low hanging fruit, but really low hanging fruit at maybe \$20 million, something we rejected continuously throughout this case, lower settlement offers. And at the end of the day I think our perseverance and refusal to kind of cave

probably about doubled the amount we got. And that's a huge point. I think that is probably, number one, emphasizing why, you know, a fee request that we're asking for is reasonable.

There was clearly money available, but I don't know how to explain the dynamics here, were quite problematic, you know. As you saw from the submission, this mediation, you know, was almost interminable. It was over a year, multiple in person meetings and phone calls. And every call it was like, there are other claimants out there and they're about to settle and there's no money left and you guys better take it and, you know, the 250 in policy year 2007 and '08 is down to -- well, first it went down to like 150 and less, and then we knew the Bernstein Litowitz, you know, the debt equity case was a big player and they were going to get a chunk of it, and then -- so there was now less than 50 less, and then they're telling us there are still hundreds of millions of dollars, billions of dollars of claims left; if you guys don't accept it, you're dead, you can get zero.

At the end of the day, you know, we just held off for the higher number, and eventually we knew if we did make a deal, we'd get zero, and, you know, then we would have to play out for years the issue of the second policy, and whether we ever could collect from the second policy, which the defendants said did not apply to our case because of the interrelated acts doctrine. And they said, you'll never be able to — first of

all, you can't pursue a declaratory judgment action to start it. It has to be brought by the insureds. They're not going to do it. Arguably, they can't even do it unless you get a judgment in your case. You have to litigate your case first and get a judgment for the second policy to come into play at all, at least to have the discussion on it. And we thought that was a little crazy. But a Judge in California in the IndyMac case ruled exactly that way, that it was premature for anyone to bring any kind of declaratory judgment action on whether the second policy would apply in a case like this.

So we had, you know, these dynamics that were all working against us, and there was this enormous pressure to settle early and settle cheaply. And, you know, we just kind of hung in there. And I think -- and, again, I am estimating that we probably got close to double that some other firm might have gotten in this case. Yes, that increased our lodestar, but not to a massive extent.

I got another point, your Honor, it just slipped my mind, which I think is very important.

And again risks -- and again when you say easy case, I mean, you know, obviously the challenges here. Some of these cases have been dismissed. Your Honor's ruling was one of the first, maybe the first to sustain one -- I can't recall right now -- on the underwriting guidelines. But some of them have not survived. Obviously, we've been beaten on some of them on

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tranche standing. Obviously, we've been beaten here in statute of repose issues.

We also have the issues of actually loss causation would have been a problem. There were lots and lots of obstacles along the way. So, again, not an easy case I would say. But, yes, given the posture we were in after winning the motion to dismiss, we clearly were in a good posture to get a result. Really the question came about as to what was going to be that result in the circumstances here.

Another point, your Honor, I think that kind of justifies the reasonableness of our request. I think if you --I'm not sure how important it is, but I think it is relevant. Look at this settlement versus the debt equity settlement in this case. Now again, admittedly, they had other pockets to go after, and they got, you know, whatever four, \$500 million from underwriters. But they got -- and this dwindling policy, they got \$90 million. Their damages were, we estimate, five and a half times greater than our damages. At the end of the day when you compare their 90 to our 40, it's two or whatever and a quarter times, as opposed to what their damages were. So I think again just it's -- I'm not sure it's apples to apples, apples to oranges. But in terms of comparing how we did, again, I think we hung out there, where probably all the people on the defense side and where the money was, wanted, you know, to nail us with, you know, these ten, 20, 50 different lawsuits

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out there. They wanted us to at a much lower level and felt we should not be up where we were. And, you know, I think it was only, again, through our effort to get us there.

So I think all of those circumstances, you know, justify what I think is at the end of the day a 2.01 multiplier in a case. And, again, if you take out the rating agencies let's say 2.5 -- I didn't do the numbers, I'm estimating that. Again, it's certainly within the realm of reason in these cases and, you know, I think a justified fee. Because you certainly know that there are cases -- these are not -- you know, there are plenty of cases we're getting zero, and there are mortgage-backed cases were going to get zero or God knows negatives. I can think of a few right now that are ongoing that were never getting near our lodestar. So I think getting the 2.0 multiplier, 2.01 or even if it was 2.5 and evaluated that way, is not an unreasonable number in light of the risks of these types of cases. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TOLL: Anything else you want me to address on allocation?

THE COURT: Thank you, no.

Anybody else want to be heard on this?

MR. LEDLEY: Your Honor, we obviously take no position on the fee award.

With respect to --

THE COURT: No skin in the game, I know.

MR. LEDLEY: With respect to approval of the settlement, it sounds like your Honor's leaning in that direction, which we appreciate.

We request that your Honor make any order approving the final settlement effective on August 2nd or after in order to provide the full 90 days under CAFA. The CAFA notice was sent out on May 4th to general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Attorney General of all 50 states, and that was May 4th. The full 90 days would bring you to August 2nd.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEDLEY: I approached plaintiffs' counsel about that and they do not object.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEDLEY: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

The motion to approve the settlement is granted. I intend to sign the proposed order that was submitted. It was fair, reasonable and adequate. I think plaintiffs' counsel did a nice job in the case, generally speaking; happy to have them here.

As far as the legal fees, I'm going to award a little more than I thought I was going to award. The fee award will be \$5,157,602. That is about 1.35 times the lodestar, taking

the lodestar at the measure suggested by plaintiffs' counsel. If I were to discount the lodestar for what plaintiffs' counsel guesstimated as a half a million dollars spent ultimately on successfully chasing the rating agencies, it would be a multiplier of 1.5, and the multiplier would be even higher if it were discounted even further for the rating agency piece of this, which I never thought was a particularly sound part of the case.

I'll let you all calculate what percentage of the settlement fund the five million one is, but it's north of 12 and south of 19, that much we know, and it really — it represents an accommodation. I have always preferred to approach this business of fee setting from the lodestar perspective rather than the percentage. The second Circuit still allows us to do that. Neither approach is, by any means, problem free. I just think that I can reach a more principled result from the lodestar than I can the other way. The other way is kind of like in my mind, saying, well, you know, somebody paid \$18,000 for a 2009 Honda Civic and, therefore, the next transaction in the 2009 Honda Civic ought to be a little higher. I mean, that's not a rationale to me. So it just doesn't appeal to me. And I have some narrow scope of discretion, so I'm going to exercise it.

Okay. Is there anything else I need to deal with?

MR. TOLL: Your Honor, the only thing is --

1 THE COURT: Oh, expenses. 2 MR. TOLL: Yeah, the expense number. 3 THE COURT: Expenses. \$499,612.72. 4 MR. TOLL: Our supplemental submission indicated there 5 were two small items that came in later, so the total number was \$501,807.72 is the final request. 6 7 THE COURT: Just out of curiosity, what came in late? 8 MR. TOLL: A bill from the mediator and a bill from --9 \$800, and \$1300 bill from -- remind me -- oh, one of the 10 experts. Sorry. 11 THE COURT: Okay, I will approve the higher amount. Thanks very much, folks. And that closes out this 12 13 case altogether, right? All right. 14 MR. TOLL: Yes. Thank you, Judge. 15 THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. 16 (Adjourned) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25